

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL  
SECURITY INFORMATION

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Korea

SUBJECT Translations of North Korean  
Newspapers

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE ACQUIRED

REPORT

DATE DISTR.

5 October 1953

NO. OF PAGES

1

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

50X1-HUM

REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

50X1-HUM

Information

newspaper translations are transmitted for your background

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	DC	ARMY	#	NAVY		AIR	#	FBI		AEC		OGI	x	OCD	x
-------	----	------	---	------	--	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	-----	---	-----	---

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

TECHNIQUES AND INITIAL RESULTS OF THE NK PURGE IN HWANGHAE PROVINCE

This report contains details of the purge in March and April, 1953, of 74 public officials in Hwanghae Province, with their names, titles, and localities.

The first indication of an impending political purge in North Korea was contained in KIM Il-sung's speech to the Fifth Meeting of the NKLP Central Committee at Pyongyang 21 December 1952. In it KIM warned:

"There may be remnants of sectarianism interfering with the unity of the Party . . . All Party member should enhance revolutionary awakening and Party spirit in order to guard against sectarian elements. We must fight to prevent the advancement of such activities within the Party."  
(Hwanghae Ilbo, 20 February 1953.)

KIM then set forth the method to be used in combatting "sectarianism within the NK Labor Party:

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

"In order to reinforce our Party character, we must use the sharp weapon of censorship called criticism and self-criticism. We must fight an uncompromising war with this weapon against all tendencies which impugn the Party character. We must expose and correct all errors in our understanding in order to promote our activities with incessant efforts."  
(Hwanghae Ilbo, 2 April 1953)

The immediate result of KIM Il-sung's speech was a series of "discussion" meetings or conferences by all branches of the NK Labor Party to which all Party members were directed to attend. In Hwanghae Province, the city and county all-member Party conferences were conducted in March, 1953, and the elementary, or smallest, Party branch meetings took place the latter part of March and early April. Their purpose was to "discuss" KIM Il-sung's "historic" speech at the NKLP Central Committee's Fifth Meeting and to produce the desired criticism and self-criticism of tendencies running counter to Party character.

These meetings were elaborately reported in the Hwanghae Ilbo (Hwanghae Daily News), official newspaper of the Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee (the provincial government -- Ed.) On 2 April 1953, the Hwanghae Ilbo stated:

"At present, all branches of our Party organization and individual Party members in Hwanghae Province are pursuing with a deep interest their studies of Comrade KIM Il-sung's report entitled, 'The Systematic Reinforcement of Thought in the NKLP is the Keystone of our Victory.' They have conducted all-member conferences of the city and county Parties and are now conducting elementary Party assembly meetings.

"The city and county all-member Party conferences and the elementary class general assemblies showed evidence that all Party members accepted Comrade KIM Il-sung's report as their guide in further strengthening the

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Party along the lines of more systematic thought. As a result, Party members are re-examining their Party characters and are struggling for the purge of petty bourgeois liberalism, individualistic heroism, and all remnants of sectarianism which effeminate Party unification."

The contents of these criticisms is shown in the excerpts in this report. It is not likely that these criticisms were fabricated on the spot. It is well known that the agenda at Communist meetings is pushed through mechanically in accordance with elaborate pre-arranged plans. The objective of these criticisms is also carefully selected in advance. The following statement from the Hwanghae Ilbo of 2 April 1953 shows that these criticisms were directed primarily against the so-called "nucleus Party members:"

"... A large number of city and county party committee men and elementary class party committee men arranged the summary meetings after repeated deliberation with the nucleus Party members on the bases of enhanced political enthusiasm. Thus the meetings were conducted in an atmosphere of tenseness from the beginning to end."

The excerpts in this report contain the names of 74 persons who were criticized at the discussion meetings in Hwanghae Province. It does not follow, however, that all of these persons have been expelled from the Party or have received Party punishment. There are no newspaper reports concerning their punishment, but it is possible that some of them were expelled from the Party while others quietly submitted themselves to appropriate punishment or reprimand and accomplished their own criticism by taking oaths of new allegiance to the Party.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

3

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Except for a few cases resulting from weak personal character, those who were criticized at the discussion meetings must be regarded as having been unfaithful to the NKIP and to Communism. In this meaning, they are unsound elements. As KIM Il-sung said, "the spies of American imperialists and Syngman Rhee's traitor gangs are attempting to utilize in their sabotage the unsound elements whose minds are already agitated under the difficult war conditions."

- oOo -

Proceedings of the Anak County Party Committee Discussion Meeting.

(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 15 March 1953.)

1. "In the Party cells in Panmo ri, there is one YI Hung-sok who sneaked into the village after having served the enemy as an adviser to the enemy's police force in the areas under enemy occupation and as a guide in the massacre of our Party members. This man, under the guise of an enthusiast, maintained secret liaison with enemy spies and offered various secrets to the enemy."
2. "The county chief justice, CHO Wan-yon, does not obey Party orders and does not think in terms of revolutionary interest. On the contrary, he keeps company with doubtful characters and, having no political sense, he sabotages party and state functions delegated to him. He wastes his time in drinking and debauchery by misusing his authority . . ."

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

3. "One of our Labor Party members, PAK Chang-yong, living in Kuwha ri, is supporting himself by renting his farmlands to tenants. YIM
4. Tae-song in Manyong ri hires a worker to do his farming. The chairman
5. of the People's Committee in Yuson-ni, CHONG Kwon-tok, seized and ate 15 bags of grain which he collected from the people in addition to the taxes-in-kind.
6. The cell committee vice chairman in Kocho ri, CHONG Tae-puk, became chicken-hearted at the rumor of retreat and did not devote his full energy to his commissioned tasks . . ."

- oOo -

Proceedings of the Suwon County Party Committee Discussion Meeting

(from the Hwanchae Ilbo, 28 March 1953)

- " . . . Notwithstanding instructions by responsible Party staff members to give lectures on the qualitative advancement of the people, many Party members made plans but never put them into practice. When they came
7. out to lecture, men like Comrade YI Chi-kun, former vice chairman of the county Party committee, only read lectures prepared by guidance officials of the Ministry of Propaganda as a formality. He executed his functions in a manner inimical to the state and to the people . . ."
  8. "MUN Myong-nyong, Chairman of the Upnae Ri Party Committee, being very proud of his long experience as chairman, complained about his low official rank and neglected his duties in the village party. Far from

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

studying the decisions of higher authorities with a deep interest and giving practical guidance to the sub-cells, he is squatting in his office and roaring loudly to the sub-cell committee chairmen all the time. What is worse, he always makes false reports with big statistics as though his indoctrination program works 100 per cent, notwithstanding the interruptions of the cultural indoctrination among sub-cells and his haphazard lectures."

9. "Comrade OH Ryon, Chairman of the county people's committee, has already been severely reprimanded at the 14th all-member conference of the provincial party committee for his errors. He made an arbitrary interpretation of Party directives to execute administrative functions by proxy as though the Party had ordered 'hands off' in all political guidance and administrative functions. Thus he thought it was not necessary to have any interference from the Party and he wilfully evaded all principle guidance of the Party. As a result, Comrade OH Ryon, one of the standing committee men of the county Party, did not appear at the standing committee meeting. Moreover, when he was invited by the Party to attend business consultations he refused to come and gave all sorts of alibis such as 'too busy with my own business.'

Because of his petty bourgeois heroism which made him evade Party guidance for his own selfishness, the business of executing the Cabinet Decision on reorganization of that administrative districts was delayed about one month. Members of the organization committee in the village Party headed

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information



R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

by the new acting chairman have been enslaved in narrow bureaucracy. Under the new administrative system, they became busy with the trifles of disposing of office supplies and made a great mistake by interrupting the execution of more urgent tasks. Particularly in Suwon County, the collection of straw manufactures as of 1 March had reached only 42 per cent. The guarantee of self-supply fertilizers reached only 47 per cent. These facts show plainly that because of the selfish acts of individualistic heroes, the official decisions of the Party and the government were not properly executed among the people . . ."

10. " . . . Comrade O Tu-song, head of the Political Section of the County Police Office, and some other workers in the same office, refused to come to official consultations promptly with the excuse that they were not affiliated with local Party, even though the local Party had invited them most cordially. When they were criticized for their official drawbacks, they became angry . . ."

11. " . . . Comrade HONG Hong-gi, chief justice of the county, and  
12. Comrade KIM Won-kyu, chief prosecutor of the county, were ordered to speed up the transfer of business and take over their new functions in connection with the reorganization of administrative districts. They excused themselves by saying they had not received direct orders from higher authorities and complained of their wretched office building. Thus they neglected their official functions for about one and a half months. In the meantime, there occurred many cases of official graft and corruption in Pyongwon ri and other

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

areas within the county, but none of these cases were exposed and disposed of because of this irresponsible judge and his prosecutor . . ."

- oOo -

Proceedings of the Yonan County Party Discussion Meeting

(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 25 March 1953)

13. " . . . Comrade KIM Ki-yon, former treasurer of the Yonan Brewery, is blinded by his selfish interest. He sabotaged state business by his idleness; he stole and wasted large amounts of state property; he bluffed people with his past experiences in underground activities in South Korea; he looked down on the manager; he paid too high wages to his workers of South Korean origin and gave them all kinds of economic aid and rallied them around himself; he aroused partisan spirit between northerners and southerners within his workshop; and he tried to hide his dishonest acts and to exploit his anti-manager activity."

"YI Sung-ok, former treasurer of the Yonan Middle School, relying on the background of certain members in the higher county staff who were his friends in South Korea, showed no respect to his higher authorities. He sabotaged his official business with idleness and kept his account books in an ambiguous manner. Comrade YI Ki-ho, principal of the school, knew this and brought the matter to the bottom. YI Sung-ok then threatened that if the principal talked to the county people's committee chairman

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

his head would fly off instantly. Thus, YI Sung-ok attempted to promote sectarianism within the school . . ."

16. " . . . Comrade YI Yong-sun, county people's committee chairman, and a group of responsible staff members in the county, concealed anti-Party elements like YI Sung-ok most earnestly because they were the slaves of vanity and individualistic heroism. They loved the flattery of their subordinates and boasted of power with their petty bourgeois talk. They thus became the targets of severe criticism by enthusiastic Party members . . ."

17. " . . . The liberalistic behavior among some of the village Party members was exposed. Comrade KIM Sun-hwan, former chief of the Office of Democratic Propaganda in Waryong ri, complained of his transfer to another post in connection with the reorganization of administrative districts. He disobeyed orders from above and egged the villagers to sign a petition by 300 people not to transfer him. Thus he became a petty king in the village . . ."

18. " . . . Comrade SONG Chong-nyol, chairman of the party committee in So-a ri, took advantage of his official position by squeezing labor from the people without compensation. Due to his poor execution of Party and government measures among the destitute farmers, 240 farmers, including CHANG Pa-il, had to hire themselves out as laborers . . ."

- oOo -

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Proceedings of the Songhwa Party County Discussion Meeting.

(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 12 March 1953)

19. " . . . PAE Sang-gul, an orchard manager in an unnamed locality, has been unfaithful to the Party and has inflicted much loss on the state. In order to camouflage his crimes, he recruited his own comrades around himself. When he was transferred to this orchard from Munkun orchard, he took with him a non-Party man whom he appointed chief of production as though he were a member of the Party. He further boycotted all staff members appointed by the Party committee. PAE granted unconditional promotions to his close friends regardless of their political enthusiasm, Party affiliation, or progress of thought. Being a slave of prestige, he refused to accept the just criticism of the Party and guided his comrades praise. PAE also pocketed the welfare fund for laborers and committed shameless anti-nationalistic acts by selling third class fruit as though it were second class fruit . . . "

" . . . MUN Tong-kyong, county chief justice, was exposed as an example of model bureaucracy. Intoxicated with his official position, MUN boasted about his functions. Being a slave of individualistic heroism, he put aside all Party and state interests and, being corrupt in political thought, he gave himself to drinking and debauchery without attending to his official duties. For example, as a result of his careless handling of an enemy liaison man, O Wan-ho, this running dog of the enemy took advantage of the careless moment of the county chief justice and succeeded

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

in stealing a pistol. Thus MUN committed a grave criminal error. The county Party committee was informed of this news and made a just criticism of him. But being a slave to individualistic heroism, MUN did not accept this criticism with awakened thought but continued his wayward habits. Still worse, he threatened and abused all people who would not comply with his selfish demands. When he was sent to the Pogu ri Party committee headquarters by the Party on a special mission, he put aside all Party business and lost himself in drinking and debauchery . . . ."

22. "The anti-Party conduct of KANG Chung-sop, chairman of the Punghae ri Party committee, became a target of criticism. When KANG was chairman of the Yontang county Party committee, he concealed the crimes
23. of CHO Kwang-pok and CHO Duk-sik, as his kinsmen, notwithstanding the
24. insane activities of the latter in the massacre of our Party members by actively participating in reactionary organizations at the time of the U.N. occupation of our territory. Later on, he admitted these criminals into our Party and used his influence in their appointment to sell guidance organs in our political organizations.

"One of our nucleus Party members, Comrade YI Pok-nyo, made a just criticism on these facts. But KANG proposed to expel her from the Party with severe punishment. He threatened and black-mailed this woman but she nonchalantly exposed his crimes to the bitter end. At last KANG was dumbfounded and, as he was pleading for the interests of these reactionaries, he had himself unlawfully stationed in Paekhwa ri as its

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

people's committee chairman without the approval of higher authorities . . . ."

"The anti-national and anti-Party acts of Sansu ri Self-Defense  
25. Corps Captain CHO Tong-nae and others who provided hiding places for  
enemy spies and bandits was exposed and criticized . . . ."

"Criticism was also made of Comrade KIM Chin-ho and other police-  
men who had effeminated their ties with the people and failed in cleansing  
bureaucratic business habits from their activities . . . ."

- oOo -

Proceedings of Chaeryong County Party Discussion Meeting

(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 11 March 1953)

"In the Naerin-ri cell, exposure was made of the crimes of  
3. YI Pong-hwa, who had committed two murders of members of our Party and  
other anti-people acts during the enemy occupation of our territory. On  
this occasion, it came to light that many impure elements have infiltrated  
into the elementary guidance organs of our Party."

"For example, the former Susinhung-ri cell committee chairman,  
4. YI Suk-il, deserted from the People's Army during the enemy occupation  
of our territory in order to help the enemy. Under close liaison with  
the enemy bandits, he caused the murder of 10 members of our Party. Later  
on he denied his identity and became a government employee. Later he

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

12

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

29. drew into his circle six impure elements including YI Chong-gon and
30. CHOE Chang-hwan. Thus he consciously distorted Party and government measures and boycotted all bereft families of our patriots. These are all unpardonable reactionary crimes."

"As another example of the slackening in Party discipline,

31. Comrade YI Chong Pil, chairman of Pongo ri people's committee, is ignorant of farming and planting in the village. He cannot tell the number of cows in the village. He has made false reports on the early planting in the middle of April. Furthermore, he has always absented himself from meetings called by directives of the county committee chairman. He excused his errors that his level was very low . . ."
32. " . . . Comrade KIM Chun-chong, chairman of the county Farmers' League and former chairman of the Namnyul myon Party Committee, complained that the Party put no trust in him and that he could not gain a promotion. He did not consider it a great honor to be in the important position of chairman of the county Farmers' League. Under various alibis, he sabotaged his official business through idleness and tardiness at his office."
33. " . . . Comrade KIM Ki-tu, chairman of the Suktan ri people's committee, was deeply dissatisfied about all things and carried on pernicious acts against the decisions and orders of higher authorities, all the while pretending to obey them. More recently, he disliked even to receive Party guidance."

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

34. "Comrade SON Yong-uk, manager of an (unnamed) shop and an individualistic hero-worshipper, paid no respect to the dignity of higher Party authorities. He was very proud of himself as though he were perfect in all of his business. He is idle in Party life, doing nothing for the mutual competition movement. He has accomplished nothing as ordered but has inflicted tremendous losses to the state through his dissipation. He forced his subordinates to submit oaths in writing to the manager, thus acting the role of a most demoralized petty king . . ."

35. "KIM Sun-sik, former chairman of the sub-cell committee in Kulhae ri in Dongkulhae, carried on poisonous acts to harm the Party as he pretended to obey its orders in outward appearance."

- oOo -

Proceedings of the Pongsan County Party Committee All-Members Conference

(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 5 March 1953)

36. "HONG Chin-pyo, former vice chairman of the county Party committee, took advantage of his official influence and admitted his relatives, who are of doubtful political character, into our Party. Such anti-Party actions of HONG reflected on the growth of the Party and on all other phases of Party undertakings. HONG carried on these objectionable deeds with the complicity of the former chief of organization, YI Chae-yol. YI Chae Yol admitted his uncle into our Party with HONG's tacit recognition even though his uncle had perpetrated vicious acts by joining the Peace

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information



R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Squad during the enemy occupation of our territory. Later he maneuvered to station this uncle as a cell committee chairman. . . ."

38. " . . . . Anakdong cell committee chairman SON Song-pin cheated farmers in his village by buying fertilizer. He consumed 5 bags of grain which he had received from them by fraud."

39. "CHONG Nae-kuk, former treasurer of the county people's committee, fearing the exposure of his crimes, hushed up the one who might expose him by appointing him to the post of financial adviser in Dongsun myon. As a result, this adviser pocketed a large amount of public money from the state and at last CHONG himself was dragged into the quagmire of corruption and embezzlement . . . ."

40. "CHONG Wi-pok, former adviser in the statistical department in Pongsan county, recruited his friends one by one in an attempt to isolate and boycott the new chief of his department. CHOE Yon-kun, former chairman of the Simwon ri cell committee, established liaison with persons who had been already expelled from the Party and begged them to save him in time of emergency. Thus, he cowardly lowered the prestige of the Party."

- oOo -

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Proceedings of the Haeju City Party Discussion Meeting

(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 25 March 1953)

42. "The wrong behavior of KWON Yong-paek, former chairman of the City People Youth Committee, a typical element of bureaucratic corruption, aroused a great indignation on the part of all Party members. KWON Yong-paek had a great responsibility to devote himself to organization and mobilization of youths for the victorious war. By culture training of youth at the home front, he was supposed to form a Party of reservists. Instead, being blinded with covetousness and private interests, he pocketed and wasted more than 120,000 won of his organization funds which had been collected from patriotic youths in the city. He illegally obtained and wasted the state's rice ration and seized relief commodities, thus committing crimes of an anti-Party character."

"The phenomena of political corruption due to lack of Party character and retention of old thought can be seen in the case of a middle school principal, KIM Won-rin. KIM was corrupt in political thoughts. He spent 70% of his time drinking wine with politically unreliable persons. Under his influence, there was a marked laxity in the discipline of teachers which naturally produced spiritually unsound students."

43.

44. "YI Tong-ho, former village head of Sami-ri, also committed a great mistake due to his corruption and waste. Taking advantage of his official authority as head of the village, YI lay down every burden on

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

16

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

the people under such guises as: a theatrical entertainment fee on August 15; farewell money for the police chief; a theatrical entertainment fee on February 8, in addition to the usual taxes-in-kind. This money he pocketed and promised politically doubtful characters to arrange for their admittance into the NKLP. He consumed commissions for this go-between business, thus committing anti-Party and anti-people acts which hurt the prestige of the Party and of the people's regime. Particularly, this fellow tried hard to camouflage his criminal acts by attempting a delay in the organization of Party cells within the village ."

45. "Comrade CHOE Kun-tak, secretary-general of the City's Fatherland Front, is a lover of official posts, but he has no sense of responsibility about official business. He idled away his days in idle thoughts and when the Party called he seldom came. When he came he never offered his opinion about Party organization and when he went home he always complained about his position. Thus he was pointed out as an ultra-liberal. Comrade CHOE absented himself from cell meetings for 4 months and when he was invited to the Party's theory lecture meeting, he refused to come by saying that another important meeting prevented him. Even while drinking, he complained that the Party was using him as a servant. He muttered that he was tired of living in Haeju. His errors were exposed at the Enthusiasts' Meeting but since he was an element of labor origin he thought he could rise up higher in the world. Thus he lived in a world of self-satisfaction and liberalism . . ."

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

"Another example of liberalism and individualistic heroism

46. was KIM Ok-kyong, vice postmaster. Ever since she was chairman of the cell committee in the Electricity Distributing Department, she has held heroism and selfish ideas of a petty bourgeois nature. In the postoffice, she behaved like a petty queen. She boycotted the postmaster with her sectarian spirit, thus impeding the unity of thought and business achievements in the Party. Instead of making her just self-criticism about her drawbacks, Comrade KIM Ok-kyong boldly declared that certain Party members weak in Party spirit had reported her deeds to the Party because they were jealous of her strong safe-guarding of Party principle and her powerful execution of official business. Thus she attempted to cheat the Party . . ."

47. " . . . Comrade YI Uk-kwan, former city police chief, and a group of police employees forgot their responsibility for strengthening the anti-secret agent campaign, administrative discipline, and the safe-guarding of state secrets. They sought after only leisures and comforts in life which are prohibited in war time. Thus they brought about considerable errors in their official business."

48. "Police Chief YI Sung-pom tried to carry on Party business under his command with threats. He threatened the village head and called him a 'reactionary' in the presence of the people simply because the latter had proceeded with a people's mass meeting without a permit. Thus he dared to behave like a Japanese policeman. . . "

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

49. " . . . Comrade YI Chun-sik, former assistant chief of the Paper Administrative Office, always complained about the Party. He lied about his career and he altered his Party certificate with his own hand, thus committing anti-Party acts. The cell committee members knew all about these facts but they concealed them and refrained from criticizing him simply because he was one of the staff members. . . "

- oOo -

Proceedings of the General Meeting of Hwanghae Province Cell Branch of the Central Bank. (from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 4 April 1953.)

50. " . . . According to reports and debates among Party members,
51. Staff Director O Chang-kul, Chief Inspector YU Won-chan, General Affairs
52. Chief YI Chong-mun, and other Party members had no pride or sense of honor in their business. Instead, they are tired of their work and think only of changing their daily tasks. In other words, they assumed an attitude of lookers-on and displayed a negative character. Staff Director Comrade O Chang-kul boasted of the high prestige he enjoyed when he was working at an (unnamed) factory as the elementary Party committee chairman, and uttered openly many complaints that in the bank he had no prestige. Finally, he quit and went to some production workshop, thus sabotaging his business in idleness. By this sabotage of Comrade O, there were many vacant seats and seats occupied by workers without formal appointments in the various banks in Hwanghae Province. In the appointments of staff

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

53. personnel, he failed to observe Party discipline but promoted his relatives and friends to good positions in the banks. For example, Comrade O stationed his sister-in-law KIM Yong-gun, who is uneducated in politics and devoid of business ability, at an (unnamed) branch of the bank as chief of the Financial Planning Section without the approval of higher authorities and paid no attention to the boycott of the lower staff in the bank. As a result, under the direction of this "dummy" chief, a great confusion occurred in the bank. When someone urged her to go to the finance staff school for more education in consideration of her infantile business ability, she refused, saying, "I have nothing to learn out there." This woman was as bold as she was dull, for she overrode her commission by commanding her subordinates to pay out, under her responsibility, lease-rents and other expenditures which can be done only by the approval of bank manager.

"A similar error of Comrade YU, the chief inspector, was also criticized at the meeting. YU is a model bureaucrat and a typical flatterer, and a great malcontent. He complained that the Party did not appreciate his real worth and when he visited other banks of lower grade he occupied the seat of manager in those banks. He lives to frighten people with roaring yells and he called all kinds of young and unskilled workers bad names. However, he never gave them kind guidance as to the proper method of conducting their business. Nor did he develop any struggle on principles about their errors. He declared that he audited

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

the accounts at the branch banks in Sinmak, Chaeryong, many times. More recently, many cases of corruption have been discovered in these banks which reflect his demoralized habits in auditing accounts. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Comrade YU bluffed that all good results obtained through the business of auditing were due to his efforts. He placed the responsibility for bad results on the individual auditors themselves, and made up reports against them to higher authorities. This behavior shows that Comrade YU is a typical flatterer who loves only personal glory and is devoid of any sense of responsibility in his official business.

"At the meeting, severe criticism was made against Comrade YI Chong mun, the General Affairs Chief. YI was idle in his business because he thought only of going somewhere else. As a result, large quantities of vegetables, particularly turnips for 'Kimchi,' became rotten, and a large number of pigs for breeding were sold at random. When the administration and Party investigated his faults, Comrade YI pouted and confined himself at home and would not come to the bank for 2 or 3 days. Thus his baseness and anti-national character became the target of general criticism . . ."

54. "Financial Chief HAN Pyong-hwan, and Chief Bookkeeper YANG Song-  
55. hwan had no party sense and sought only after a life of ease. These two comrades complained about their hard life and their bad business condition. They kept talking about going back to their native homes. They

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

showed no aggressive character and no creative talent. They did not express their opinions in manliness about the Party organization but always complained and mumbled in the dark and used all their energy in recruiting sympathizers.

56. "Influenced by these two idle men, the accountants SUH Ok-gun  
57. SO Chang-cha, HONG Shi-hwa, and others became homesick and unfaithful in  
58. their official business until at length Comrade YANG Ok-gun, a new Party  
59. member and an enthusiastic girl in official business, also followed their  
example and lost interest and pride in business and became indolent . . ."

- oOo -

Proceedings of an (unnamed) Middle School Call General Assembly  
(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 2 April 1953)

"At this meeting, a person who had become a principle target of criticism with a severe attack was the school principal, KIM Yong-chil. Being proud of his petty bourgeois heroism, this man oppressed other Party members in their expression of real democratic ideals by making free debate and free criticism. He had no deep interest in his school business but carried on his corrupt life by demanding blind obedience from Party members. He punished anyone whom he disliked. Thus he continued his behavior of individualistic heroism and bureaucracy for a long time. According to debates of Party members, KIM is very proud of his experience in school work and puts his selfish interests ahead of the Party and the revolution

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information



R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

by forcing obedience on other people. He declared that since he was the school principal and always busy with outside activities, he could not abide by labor regulations. Thus he was unashamed of his absenteeism, tardiness and postponements. Moreover, in the operation of school business, he failed to observe the consultative system among the faculty and ignored the opinions of other teachers. What is worse, he had no patience in the training of young, inexperienced teachers. Instead, he scolded them with loud abuse for trifling errors. This typical bureaucrat, thinking a friend and Party-like criticism to be lowering his prestige, listened with a venal heart. Thus this man's air of individualistic heroism and bureaucracy reflected to a great extent on the cell undertakings. He loudly advertised his desire for promotion to the office of vice-chairman of an (unnamed) city people's committee in an air of petty bourgeois heroism. He neglected his duties in the post and ordered some students to report teachers to the principal. He attempted to admit politically doubtful characters, like

61. Yi Yong-chun, into our Party. All these facts were exposed at the meeting. ."

- oOo -

Excerpts from the Post Office Bulletin

(from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 17 March 1953)

62. "Former postmaster YO Che-pil and the deputy postmaster, HYON
63. Tu-chan, fearing the bombings which they declared to be too formidable to endure, hid themselves in the mountains and fed their stomachs luxuriously

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

23

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

without looking after wartime communications tasks. Knowing that YO had seized and wasted more than 40,000 won of public money, HYON also pocketed public money amounting to between 10,000 won and 20,000 won. HYON publicly declared that he should employ workers of the same frame

64. of mind as himself and hired HWANG Pyong-nam, who is a notoriously corrupt fellow, as an accountant in an attempt to pocket and waste public
65. money as he pleased. He also hired CHANG Kun-sil, a most doubtful character, and expanded his private force . . .

66. "Former General Affairs, employee CHOE Sok-po disposed of 190 copies of the Farmers' Press dated 18 Oct. 1952 in a wholesale market.
67. Former General Affairs Chief KIM Yong-hwan seized public money amounting
68. to 100,000 won. CHANG Chang-song pocketed more than 70,000 won out of the proceeds of sales of printed matter. Thus the Provincial Postoffice became a den of thieves."

"Postoffice Cell committee chairman, Comrade HAN Ung-pong, teamed up with other corrupt officials and participated in drinking and debauchery . . .

- " . . . A more serious matter is the working faction of the existing postmaster HONG Chin-song. Comrade HONG was appointed to the present post on 1 October 1952. Instead of strengthening the struggle against the corrupt officials, he joined the band of thieves in a tacit recognition of their 'eatism' and by his harmonious compromise with the

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

official thieves. On account of this corruption, the postal service in this province is in a state of backwardness . . . ."

- oOo -

"According to recent exposures, another example of this typical individualistic heroism may be seen in the case of the former Chief of 71. the Vegetables Seeds Administration in Hwanghae Province, YI Kyoung-yon who has already been expelled from the Party. This fellow boasted of his past history in the revolutionary movement and neglected his self-education, elevation of his level in thought and practical business. By his irresponsible execution of business assigned to him, he inflicted a tremendous loss on the state. For his crimes he was punished by the Party by removal from office of Industrial Head of the local people's committee. However, he failed to make a stern self-criticism to cleanse himself of his individual hero thoughts and rolled into a quagmire deeper than ever.

"After his transfer to the Provincial Vegetable Seed Administration Office as its chief, Comrade YI rallied around him in the office many unsound elements who have been punished by the Party in order to perpetrate his sectarian activities. When there were some good results in this business, he boasted that it was due to his efforts. When there were serious errors in the shop, he placed the responsibility on his subordinates. Under all kinds of pretexts he pocketed and wasted large sums of public

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

money. Thus he committed many anti-national crimes. He is such a formidable bureaucratic element that in the way of doing business he only bellows as to the management of plough cows under his care, resulting in the death by disease of large numbers of cows, and making the surviving cows too weak to plough in the sowing season. Only the privately-owned cattle came out to help in the ploughing business. Moreover, in executing the basic commission of the vegetable seed nursery, he failed to distribute the various seeds to the farmers. As a result, he collected large quantities of rejected articles from the farmers. All these facts established evidence of his formidable bureaucratic nature." (from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 24 May 1953)

- oOo -

Excerpts from Comrade KIM Yol's Speech delivered at the Hwanghae Province Teachers' Meeting (from the Hwanghae Ilbo, 31 March 1953)

(KIM Yol is chairman of the Hwanghae Province Party Committee)

"An (unnamed) Middle School principal CHANG Ki-hyon is proud of his experience in educational work in the county and he always counts himself as No. 1. When the Party called, he never came and when a teacher better than him was ordered to another school, he rejoiced exceedingly. Instead of rallying the students around the Party and our Party head, he rallied them about himself. These bad thoughts are producing bigger buds . . ."

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

"Next, in the appointing of staff members, Comrade CHANG tried to fill up figures to satisfy his favoritism for his personal vanities and eminent friends. During the temporary retreat of the NK People's Army

73. fellows like CHOE Pom-sik and CHO Wang-se, who had committed atrocious

74. barbarities, sneaked into school and attempted to rule in the school works."

end

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

PROPAGANDA AND THE PRESS IN NORTH KOREA

This report is divided into four parts as follows:

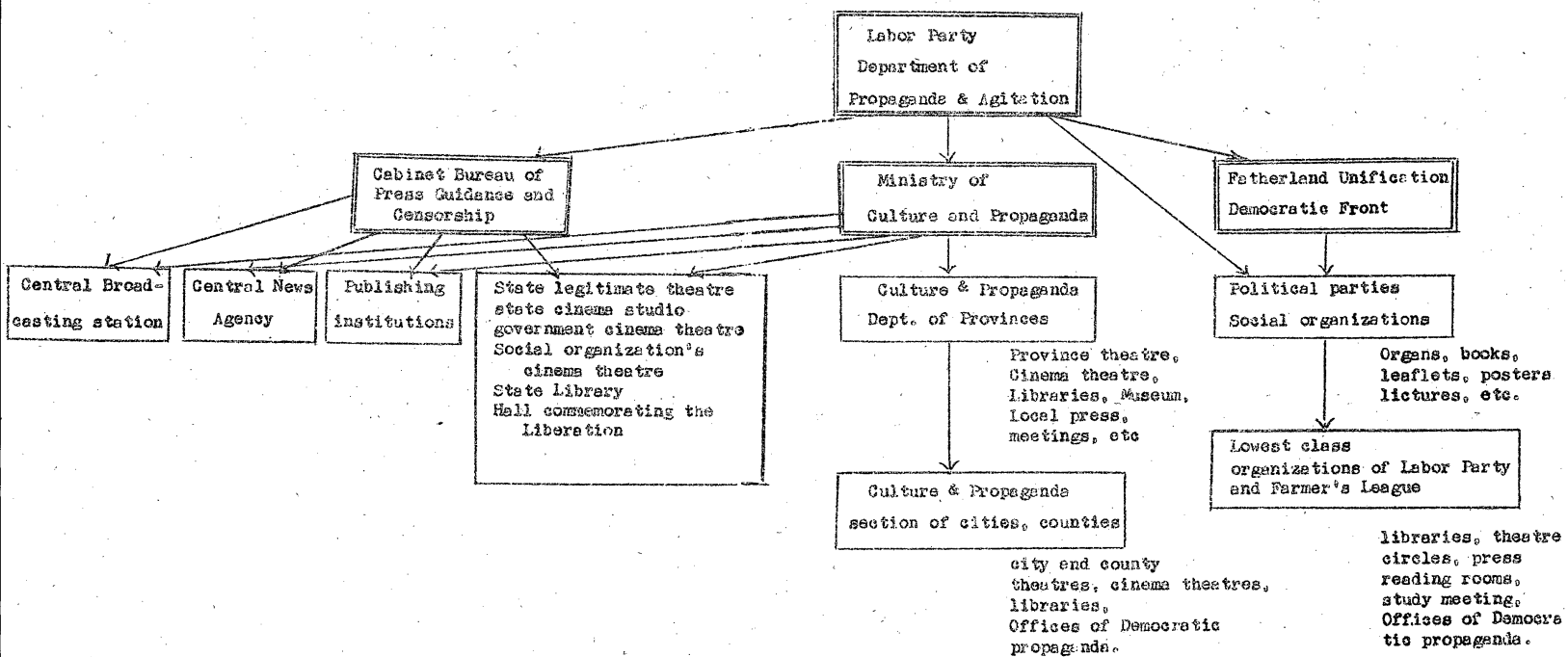
- Part I, page 1 : Three charts of the NK propaganda organization.
- Part II, page 5 : A list of NK propaganda media, including names of newspapers, magazines, editors, publishers, radio stations, and cultural organs.
- Part III, page 16: A brief discussion of NK propaganda techniques.
- Part IV, page 17: A detailed discussion of the method of distribution of NK newspapers and periodicals.
- All statistics are from the NK Central Yearbook, 1950.

Part I

The three charts which follow show the table of organization of propaganda organs in the North Korean government, in the NK Culture and Propaganda Ministry, and in the NK Farmer's League.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

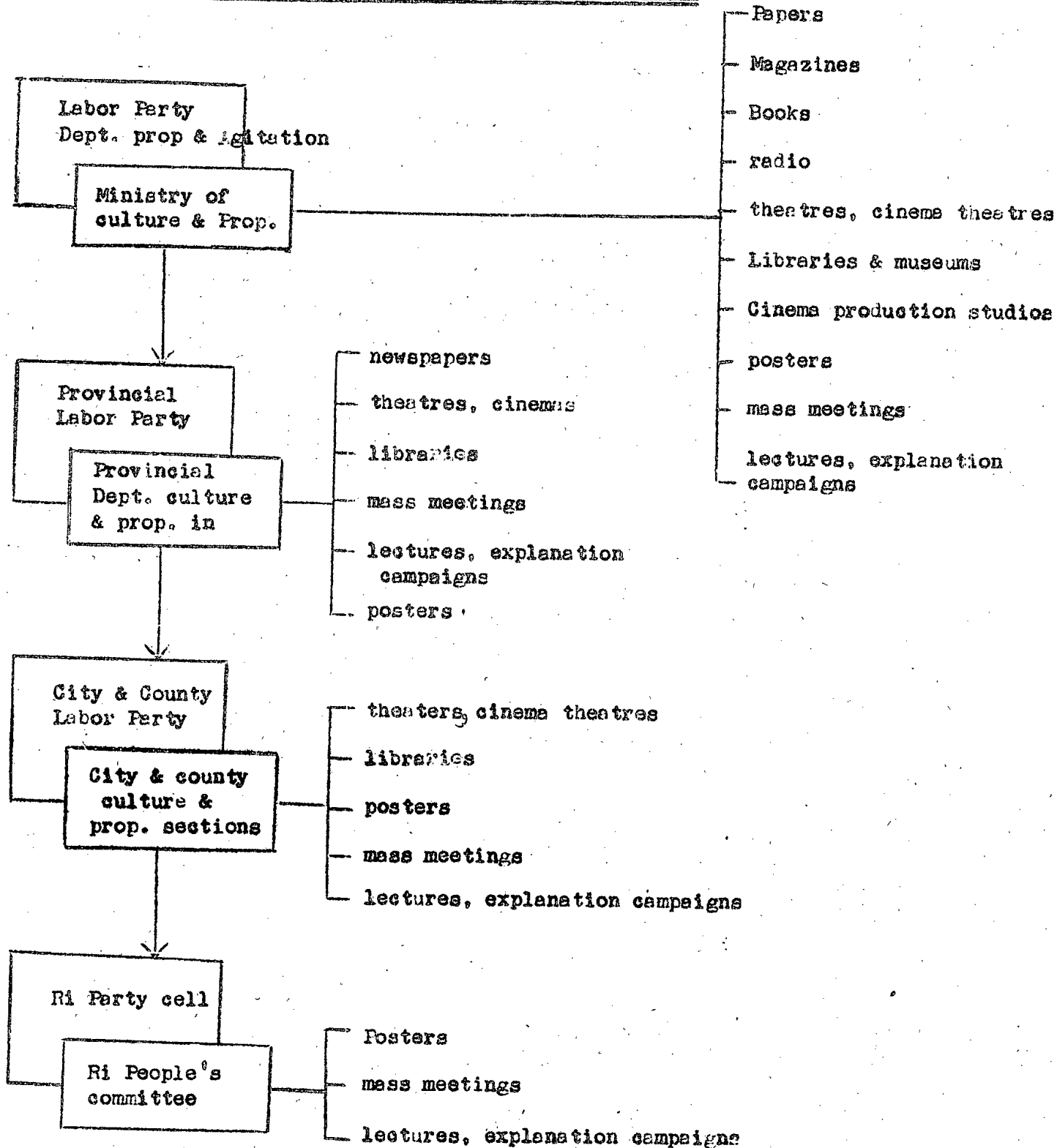
TABLE OF PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATIONS  
OF NORTH KOREA



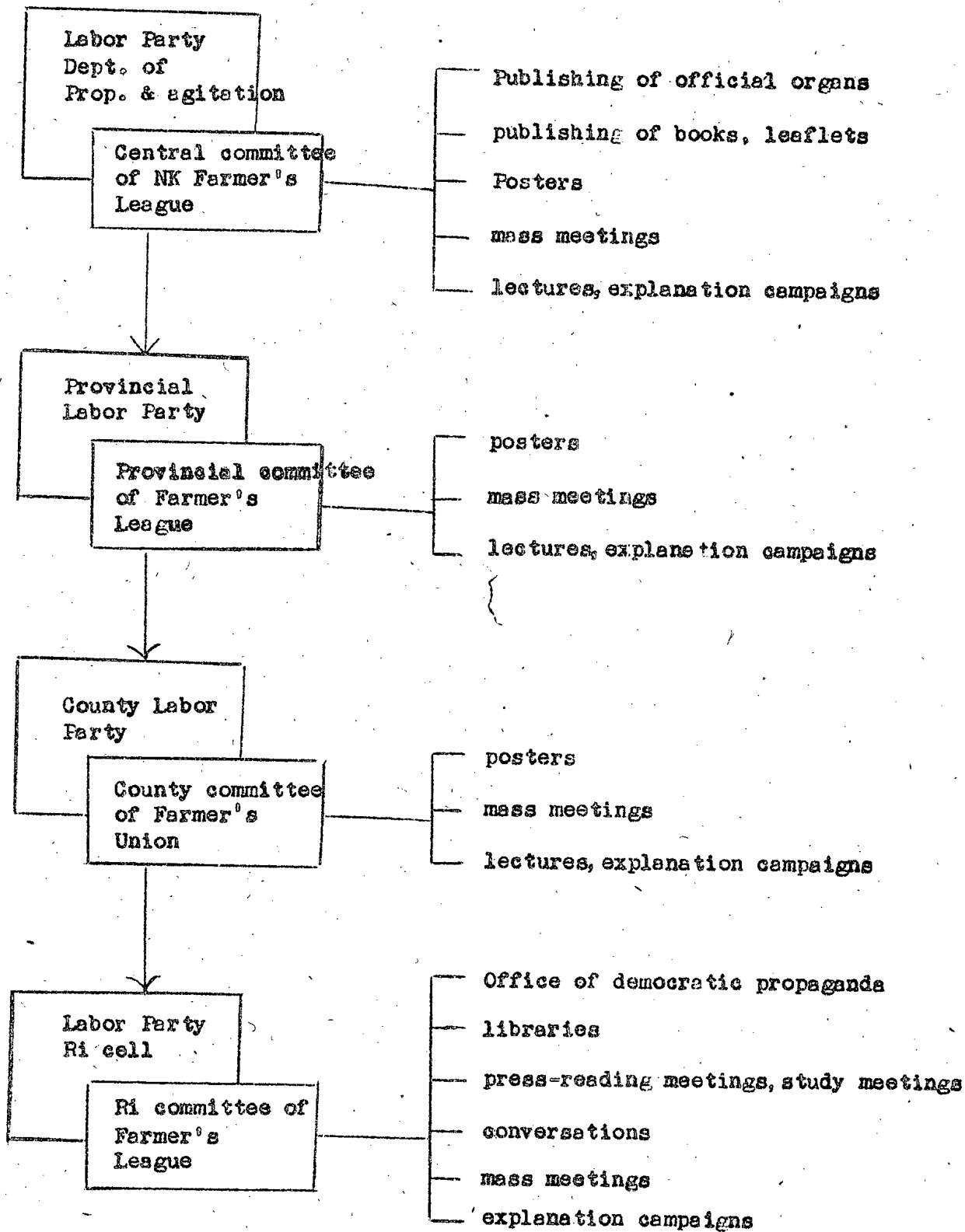


RESTRICTED  
Security Information

TABLE OF PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATIONS  
IN THE NK CULTURAL & PROPAGANDA MINISTRY



## Security Information

TABLE OF PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATIONIN THE NK FARMER'S LEAGUE

RESTRICTED  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Part II -- NK Propaganda Media

A. The only news service in North Korea is the Chosun Chungang Sinmun Sa (Korean Central News Agency) (2600/7639/0022/2450/5113/4357). It is comparable to the Associated Press in the United States in that it is a centrally-managed news-gathering cooperative. It is not a wire service in the literal sense, however, since only a small part of its news is transmitted by telegraph. Its chief editor up to September, 1950, was YI Mun-il (2621/2429/2480) who is now chief editor of the Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press).

The Central News Agency is controlled by the NK Cabinet. Its home office is in Pyongyang, with branches or bureaus in Sinuiju, Kanggye, Haeju, Wonsan, Hamhung, and Chongjin. Its only foreign bureau is in Peking, China; the manager there is KIM Song-yong (6855/5110/1369).

B. National Newspapers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Annual Circulation*</u>
1946	23	71,426,522
1947	25	127,766,815
1948	-	- - - - -
1949	26	222,319,000 (projected)

\*Average daily circulation of each paper is impossible to compute since all of the newspapers are not dailies.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

1. Minchu Chosun (Democratic Korea) (3046/0031/2600/7639)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, YU Mun-hwa (2692/2429/5478).  
 In October, 1952, CHONG Kuk-nok (6774/0948/6922),  
 a Soviet Korean who came to Korea early in  
 1947 and worked for the Chosun Sinmun (Korea  
 News) (2600/7639/2450/5113), published by  
 the Soviet Army in North Korea.  
 Publisher : NK Cabinet  
 Frequency : daily  
 Location : Pyongyang
2. Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press) (0525/8047/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, KI Sok-pok (1142/4258/4359),  
 a Soviet Korean.  
 In June, 1953, YI Mun-il (See Part II — A above)  
 Publisher : Central Committee of NK Labor Party  
 Frequency : daily  
 Location : Pyongyang
3. Inmin Kun (People's Army) (0086/3046/6511)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, an unknown Soviet Korean.  
 Publisher : Supreme Headquarter, NK People's Army  
 Frequency : unknown  
 Location : Pyongyang
4. Chokuk Chonson (Fatherland Front) (4371/0948/2069/8982)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, HONG Sun-chol (3163/8642/0772)  
 Publisher : Central Committee of Chokuk Tongil Minchu Chu Ui  
 Chonson (Fatherland Unification Democratic Front)  
 (4371/0948/4827/0001/3046/0031/0031/5030/2069/8982)  
 Location : Pyongyang  
 Frequency : weekly
5. Chosun Minpo (Korea People's News) (2600/7639/3046/1032)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, CHO Kyong-hong (on-mun),  
 a native Korean.  
 Publisher : NK Democratic Party  
 Frequency : 20 issues per month  
 Location : Pyongyang
6. Kaepyok Sinmun (Creation of the World Newspaper) (7030/7075/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, KIM Do-hyon (6855/6670/6881)  
 Publisher : Chondo Kyo Chong U Dang (Political Party)  
 (1131/6670/2403/ 7230/0645/7825)  
 Frequency : unknown  
 Location : Pyongyang

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

7. Nodong Cha Sinmun (Worker's Newspaper) (0525/8047/5074/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In September 1950, PAK Ki-ho (on-mun), a  
                   Soviet Korean.  
 Publisher : Puk Chosun Chigop Chong Tongmaeng (North Korea  
                   General Labor Union) (0554/2600/7639/5120/  
                   2814/4920/068;/4145)  
 Frequency : daily  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
8. Nongmin Sinmun (Farmer's Press) (6593/3046/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, KIM Kyu-ho (6855/ on-mun),  
                   a native Korean  
 Publisher : NK Farmer's League  
 Frequency : 10 issues per month  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
9. Minchu Chongnyon (Democratic Youth) (3046/0031/7230/1628)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, YANG Nam-chin (on-mun),  
                   a native Korean.  
                   In August, 1952, YI Tu-chin (on-mun), a  
                   native Korean.  
 Publisher : Puk Chosun Minchu Chongnyon Tongmaeng (Union of  
                   North Korean Democratic Youth) (0554/2600/  
                   7639/3046/0031/7230/1628/0681/4145)  
 Frequency : every other day  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
10. Kyot'ong Sinmun (Transportation Newspaper) (0074/6639/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, KIM Won-sik (on-mun) a  
                   native Korean.  
 Publisher : NK Ministry of Transportation  
 Frequency : unknown  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
11. Taehak Sinmun (University Newspaper) (1129/1331/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, HAN Kyu-hak (on-mun) a  
                   native Korean.  
 Publisher : KIM Il-sung University  
 Frequency : unknown  
 Location : Pyongyang

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

- RESTRICTED  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

17. Minchu Chok Sip Cha (Democratic Red Cross) (3046/0031/6375/0577/1316)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, KIM Se-kwang (on-mun)  
 Publisher : NK Red Cross Society  
 Frequency : unknown  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
18. Tusa Simmun (Fighters' Newspaper) (7595/1102/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, HAN Hyo (on-mun) a native Korean.  
 Publisher : (Theoretically, privately-owned but strongly supported by the Labor Party)  
 Frequency : unknown  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
19. Soviet Sinbo (Soviet News) (2450/1032)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1952, B.B. Yusurov, a Russian citizen.  
 Asst. Editor : Dimitri Chaigai (1508/Dimitri) a Soviet Korean  
 Publisher : Soviet Foreign Culture Association in the Korea Democratic People's Republic  
 Frequency : 13 issues per month  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
20. Minchu Hwakyo (Democratic Chinese Residents) (3046/0031/5478/0294)  
 Chief Editor : In September, 1950, YI Pong-kon (2621/1144/0256) a Chinese citizen.  
 Publisher : Puk Chosun Hwakyo Yonhap Hoe (Federation of Chinese Residents in North Korea. (0554/2600/7639/5478/0294/5114/0678/2585)  
 Frequency : unknown  
 Location : Pyongyang
  
21. Kong Ko Han Pyonghwa Rul Wi Ha Yo, Inmin Minchu Chu Ui Rul Wi Ha Yo!  
 (For A Lasting Peace and the People's Democracy) (on-mun)  
 Korean-language edition of the Cominform Newspaper of the same name. Printed weekly by the Nodong Simmun (Labor Press).

2. Local Newspapers

Each NK province has two papers, one published by the Provincial People's Committee of, and another published by the Provincial Committee of NK Labor Party.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

North Pyongan Province

1. Pyongbuk Inmin Po  
(Pyongbuk People's Paper) (1627/0554/0086/3046/1032)
2. Pyongbuk Nodong Sinmun  
(Pyongbuk Labor Newspaper) (1627/0554/0525/8047/2450/5113)

Chagang Province

3. Chagang Inmin Po  
(Chagang People's Paper) (1964/3068/0086/3046/1032)
4. Chagang Nodong Sinmun  
(Chagang Labor Newspaper) (1964/3068/0525/8047/2450/5113)

Hwanghae Province

5. Hwanghae Inmin Po  
(Hwanghae People's Paper) (7806/3189/0086/3046/1032)
6. Hwanghae Nodong Sinmun  
(Hwanghae Labor Newspaper) (7806/3189/0525/8047/2450/5113)

South Hamgyong Province

7. Hamnam Inmin Po  
(Hamnam People's Paper) (0752/0589/0086/3046/1032)
8. Hamnam Nodong Sinmun  
(Hamnam Labor Newspaper) (0752/0589/0525/8047/2450/5113)

North Hamgyong Province

9. Hambuk Inmin Po  
(Hambuk People's Paper) (0752/0554/0086/3046/1032)
10. Hambuk Nodong Sinmun  
(Hambuk Labor Newspaper) (0752/0554/0525/8047/2450/5113)

South Pyongan Province

In this province, where the capital Pyongyang is situated, the two papers are the Minchu Chosun and Nodong Sinmun, previously cited on page 5. In addition to these papers, there is another local newspaper in Kaesong.

11. Kaesong Sinmun (Kaesong Press) (7030/1004/2450/5113)  
 Chief Editor : In October, 1952, KIM Myong-ho (on-mun), a native Korean.  
 Publisher : unknown  
 Frequency : every third day  
 Location : Kaesong

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information



R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

D. Magazines

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Annual Circulation</u>
1946	29	443,830
1947	22	1,313,500
1948	39	3,169,611
1949	39	5,000,000 (planned)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Publisher</u>
1. <u>Inmin</u> (People) (0086/3046)	NK Cabinet
2. <u>Kunno Cha</u> (Toiler) (0530/0525/5074)	NK Labor Party
3. <u>Nodong Cha</u> (Laborer) (0525/8047/5074)	NK General Labor Union
4. <u>Nonemin</u> (Farmer) (6593/3046)	NK Farmers' League
5. <u>Chosun Yosong</u> (Korean Female) (2600/7639/1166/1840)	NK Women's Federation
6. <u>Chongnyon Saenghwal</u> (Youth Life) (7230/1628/3932/3172)	Union of Democratic Youth
7. <u>Tae Pung</u> (Typhoon) (9480/7364)	Supposedly privately owned
8. <u>Cho So Munhwa</u> (Korean-Soviet Culture) (2600/5685/2429/0553)	Korean-Soviet Culture Association
9. <u>Novoe Koreya</u> (New Korea) (Published in Russian)	NK Ministry of Culture & Propaganda
10. <u>Orin Tongmu</u> (Juvenile Friend) (on-mun)	NK Ministry of Education
11. <u>Sa Pop Si Po</u> (Justice Time) (0674/3129/2514/1032)	NK Ministry of Justice
12. <u>Minchu Sang Op</u> (Democratic Commerce) (3046/0031/0794/2814)	NK Ministry of Commerce
13. <u>Every Ten Day News</u>	NK Cultural News Agency
14. <u>Minchu Tongsin</u> (Democratic Communication) (3046/0031/6639/0207)	NK Ministry of Communication
15. <u>Inmin Kyo Yuk</u> (People's Education) (0086/3046/2403/5148)	NK Ministry of Education
16. <u>Munhak Yesul</u> (Literature & Arts) (2429/1331/5669/5890)	NK Literature & Arts Association

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 17. <u>Adong Mun Ilak</u><br>(Boys' Literature)             | NK Literature & Arts Association<br>(0349/4547/2429/1331)                                 |
| 18. <u>Inmin Cheyuk</u><br>(People's Physical Education)    | NK Ministry of Education<br>(0086/3046/7555/5148)   |
| 19. <u>Hobi Chohap</u><br>(Consumers' League)               | Central Committee NK Consumers' Cooperative<br>(3194/6316/4809/0678) League.              |
| 20. <u>San Op</u><br>(Industry)                             | NK Ministry of Industry<br>(3934/2814)  |
| 21. <u>Ke Hoek Kyong Che</u><br>(Planned Economy)           | NK National Planning Committee<br>(6060/0487/4842/3444)                                   |
| 22. <u>Chosun O Yonku</u><br>(Study of Korean language)     | Research Institute of Korean Language<br>(2600/7639/6133/4282/4496)                       |
| 23. <u>Kyong Yong Kye San</u><br>(Management & Calculation) | Research Institute of Management & Calculation<br>(4842/3602/6060/4615)                   |
| 24. <u>Kyong Che Ceh Munche</u><br>(Problems of Economy)    | KIM Il-sung University<br>(4842/3444/6175/0795/7344)                                      |
| 25. <u>Si Sol</u><br>(Facilities)                           | Dept. of NK Ministry of the Construction<br>(2457/6080) Interior.                         |
| 26. <u>Yong Hwa Yesul</u><br>(Cinema Art)                   | NK Cinema Art Association<br>(2503/3973/5669/5890)  |
| 27. <u>Yok Sa Che Munche</u><br>(Problems of History)       | NK Committee for Compiling History<br>(2980/0670/6175/0795/7344)                          |
| 28. <u>Nodong</u><br>(Labor)                                | NK Ministry of Labor<br>(0525/ 8047)  |
| 29. <u>Hwa Sal</u><br>(Arrow)                               | Arrow Association (contains cartoons similar<br>(on-mun) to the Russian <u>Krokodil</u> ) |
| 30. <u>Nongmin Hwa Po</u><br>(Farmers' Pictorial)           | NK Farmers' Newspaper Corporation<br>(6593/3046/3973/1032)                                |

books

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total circulation</u>
1946	213	950,023
1947	448	3,865,746
1948	409	5,988,800
1949	271	2,674,564

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

7      R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

---

<u>Statistics for first half of 1949</u>	<u>Number</u>
Books concerning Social Science	142
Books concerning Literature and Arts	88
Books concerning Natural Science	13
Books concerning Technical Science	28

---

F. Radio

There is one central radio station and 3 local stations in North Korea.

Central Broadcasting Station

Chief of the station : unknown  
Owner : NK Cabinet  
Location : Pyongyang

Local Broadcasting Stations

Hamhung  
Chongjin  
Haeju

G. NK Offices of Democratic Propaganda and Libraries.

---

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Democratic Propaganda Offices</u>	<u>Number of Libraries</u>
1947	959	2,649
1948	2,142	2,825
1949 June	4,239	2,944

---

Democratic Propaganda Offices (Minchu Sonjon Sil) (3046/0031/0278/1358) and libraries are set up in every block (ri or dong) or all cities, towns, counties and farm villages. These rooms are equipped with such propaganda materials as graphs, statistical charts, posters, paintings,

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

cartoons, portraits, photographs, and wall newspapers. They also provide periodicals and booklets for the people to read. The so-called "paper-reading meeting," and "study meeting" (Hak Sup Hoe) (1331/5045/2505) are usually held at the Democratic Propaganda Offices. Whenever there are commemoration days or special events, these facilities are mobilized to distribute and explain leaflets, slogans, posters, paintings, cartoons, photographs, shows, lectures, and explanation campaigns. Political parties and social organizations are particularly important in conducting propaganda,

Libraries are provided with principally books, most of which are dedicated to the explanation, praising and propagandizing of Communism and of NK policies. In almost every city and town there are libraries established by national, provincial, or city authorities. These libraries manage the mobile libraries which<sup>50</sup> to plants, factories, residence areas, and farm villages.

Theaters and Musical Instruments

---

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Theaters</u>	<u>*Number of musical instruments and film projectors</u>
1948	56	4,425
1949 June	69	7,079

---

\*(It is unknown why film projectors and musical instruments are totaled together. -- Ed.)

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

I. Cultural Circles (June 1949)

---

<u>Kinds of circles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total membership</u>
Literature circles	1,537	17,644
Drama circles	1,482	18,915
Music circles	2,198	39,429
Dance circles	1,360	15,525
Art circles	446	3,724
Photography circles	104	868

---

At NK theaters, set up in working places, shows, organized by the members of play, music, dance circles, are put on the stages and occasionally movies are shown. In Pyongyang and local cities, there are theaters established by the state, province and county to which are attached show groups, performing continually and going out to country, towns from time to time.

As for the cinema, there are movie theatres managed by state, provinces, counties and social organizations in the capital and in local cities and towns. They show principally Soviet films. There is only one film production studio, producing so far only a few films.

So-called "contemporary museums," such as the "Commemoration Hall of Liberation Fighting," and "historical museum" have been established in Pyongyang, Hamhung, Sinuiju, and Chongjin. These museums are divided into "The Room of General KIM Il-sung," "The Room of Patriotic Champions,"

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

"The Room of the Soviet Army," "and "The Room of Democratic Construction." They exhibit historical materials which are very poor and contradictory for the purpose of praising and propagandizing the communist fighter, KIM Il-sung, the Soviet Army, and the results of Communist policies in North Korea.

Part III Methods of Propaganda

Propaganda in North Korea is planned, guided and inspected by the Labor Party. In the cases of important commemoration days or events, the Labor Party plans and prepares the work several months in advance. In some instances, the Labor Party selects and prepares the programs and procedure of propaganda, relays them indirectly through the Central Committee of Fatherland Unification Democratic Front, or the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda or directly, to every government facility, every social organization, and every institution of speech and press, mobilizing them to the propaganda movement. Receiving the programs and procedures from the Labor Party, these organizations start conducting intensive propaganda campaigns, adhering to the program and procedure from their own positions. In this way, newspapers, magazines, slogan-leaflets, posters, paintings, cartoons, photographs, radio stations, Democratic Propaganda Offices, shows, and music bands, are mobilized for propaganda.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Propaganda procedure on occasions of big commemoration days can be divided into three steps: explanation, propaganda and agitation. Take election propaganda for example. First, they explain the significance and procedure of so-called "democratic" elections in North Korea. Second, they praise and propagandize the election, declaring that elections in North Korea are real "democratic elections" and that true "democratic" countries can be established only by "democratic election." Third, they agitate the voters, shouting "everybody to the polling place," "let us give all votes to the candidate appointed by the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front."

Through the Labor Party, the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda, and the Cabinet Bureau of Press Guidance and Censorship, these propaganda campaigns are guided and their contents inspected, censored, and the results are examined and criticized.

- oOo -

Part IV Distribution of NK Newspapers and Periodicals

The Publications Management Bureau of the NK Communications Ministry is in charge of distributing NK newspapers and periodicals. The P.M.B. disseminates a distribution table to every postoffice in North Korea. The tables are based on distribution tables submitted by the publications distribution department of the provincial branch offices of the Ministry of Communications. This department surveys

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

the local situation in its province and draws up a distribution table.

If there are any changes in the table each month, these changes are submitted to the P.M.B. before the 20th of the month. The P.M.B. then sends the distribution table back to the provincial publications distribution departments before the 25th of the same month. The fundamental idea of distributing NK publications is to distribute them to suitable audiences, taking into consideration the content of each publication and to secure equality of distribution, concentrating on the Democratic Propaganda Offices of every ri. The prices of publications are supposed to be collected three months in advance by state regulation. The publication distribution agencies must collect subscription money every three months from readers and the readers must pay, whether they want the publication or not.

This distribution system was established in 1949. Up to that time, every agency of the government distributed its own publications separately through its subordinate branches. The lack of a central distributing net and the insufficiency of transportation at that time delayed the distribution of urgent newspapers and periodicals. Often bundles of a week's and sometimes of a month's newspaper were left undistributed to places where transportation was difficult. There was also difficulty in collecting money for publications. Thus, the distribution system for NK publications which are the most important means of indoctrinating the people with Communistic thought and government regulations,

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information



R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

did not operate smoothly. Therefore, the centralized distribution system was established, imitating the example of Soviet Union. The immediate result was that the collecting of money for publications became more convenient. But the distribution itself was not yet perfect. The distribution system encountered great difficulties after the June 25, 1950, invasion, especially after the Communist retreat.

Said the Minchu Chogun (Democratic Korea) on 21 August 1952:

"Many workers in communications who distribute publications have realized the political significances of publications distribution work. They are distributing every kind of publication equally to all the people, selecting proper reader audiences according to the character and content of publications. They are prepared for quick and accurate distribution, overcoming the bottlenecks and difficulties of wartime. The workers of the Publications Management Bureau have reorganized the system of work from 1-shift a day to a 3-shift system in order to distribute the publications more quickly and accurately. They have displayed patriotic enthusiasm and creative spirit under the slogan of "Not just reducing accidents, but exterminating accidents," and are producing great results in publication distribution work. The outcome of such fighting shows remarkable improvement and development. Now they pack and send out without delay newspapers on the day of publication. They have almost eliminated the accidents of excess or shortage; up to the beginning of this year, they were not able to allot and send out newspapers on the day they were published. The distributors today deliver newspapers 2 or 3 times a day and are displaying a spirit of dedication in carrying out their responsibilities. The distributors under the Ministry of Communications' branch office in North Kangwon Province are securing quick and accurate distribution and delivery of publications without delay even during the bombing and bombardment of the enemy. We can find similar cases in every province."

But the Communists acknowledge that "critical faults of excess or shortage of newspapers in equality and in accuracy of distribution, and slowness are still going on partially. These "critical faults" in publications distribution are cited by the Communists as follows:

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

(1) Allotment of Publications

(a) Not being allotted in accordance with the actual situation of certain area concerned. -- "The P.M.B. uses abstract dimensions as the basis of calculation of allotment quantity without recognizing concretely the actual situation of the area concerned in making up the distribution tables for every postoffice in the nation. The P.M.B. has not answered the suggestions and appeals from subordinate organs for transferring the publications presently allotted to Chorwon, Yonchon, etc, so as to effect a comparison with other areas. Such are actual cases"

(b) Not properly distributed to reader audiences in view of the contents of the publications. -- "Despite the fact that they must be distributed mainly to producing factory and labor organs which can benefit from the contents, certain magazines have been distributed 20 copies to cinema studios, 30 copies to radio stations in Pyongyang, but not a single copy has been distributed to many labor organs and producing factories."

(2) Concerning delivery of publications

(a) Not accurate -- "P.M.B. often has never sent publications where they were allotted or sent less or more than marked on the distribution table. Pyongyang Central Postoffice was allotted 300 copies of "Political Knowledge" and received 600 copies instead. Chagang Province received two extra copies of No.2 "Cabinet Gazette," three extra No. 3, 29 extra No.4, and to such newly established postoffices as Sinang, and Kodo in Kangwon Province, the publications were not allotted at all in July."

(b) Not quick -- "Sehung Postoffice of Hwanghae Province delivered ten days' peasants' newspapers after they had piled up in the office for more than 10 days under the pretext of delayed distribution tables. Chaeryong Postoffice kept the Cabinet Gazette in its office more than a week without any reason."

(c) Accidents are not prevented in advance -- "A shortage of 200 copies of Democratic Korea happened in the Ksong Postoffice but neither Publications Management Bureau nor the postoffice knew how and where the accident had happened. Workers of the P.M.B. have sent publications to Changjon postoffice instead to Changjin in Kangwon Province two or three times. They are unable to find missing publications and although they should know how many publications and what kind of publications are on mail cars, they don't."

(3) Not quick in collecting money for publications

"There are phenomena that some readers don't pay the money for publications of the month in advance. The outcome of collecting money for publication up to June this year shows that North Kanwon Province had collected 64% and Hwanghae Province 74 per cent. Eighty per cent of the un-

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

collected money in North <sup>Man</sup>gwon Province is for publications in the Democratic Propaganda Offices."

From the Minchu Chosun, 21 August 1952

end

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

21

50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

TARDINESS AND ABSENTEEISM AMONG GOVERNMENT WORKERS IN CHAGANG PROVINCE

The Nodong Sinmun (Labor News) of 22 May 1953 published an article criticizing government employees in Chagang province for tardiness and absenteeism in their work. The article stated the following:

"One morning, long after 8 o'clock, employees of the People's Committee of Kanggye City arrived at their office. The Chief of the Purchasing Department, KIM Ri-tok, arrived at 8:40 a.m. and the Head of the Education Department, KIM Haeng-tal, arrived at 8:45 a.m. Less than 35.4 per cent of the members of the said People's Committee arrived on time. The total waste of time due to tardiness was 1,034 minutes.

"Officials of the Chagang Province People's Committee also arrived at their offices long after the regular starting time. Twenty two employees were late, including the Head of the District Industrial Office, KIM Tong-tae, two other department heads, and four section chiefs. Some office chiefs, office assistant chiefs, department heads and assistant department heads, and other employees made it a rule not to sign the roll. Most of the high-level employees have not signed it this year. Other employees of the Chagang Province People's Committee were present for their duties but passed the day doing nothing. The Chief of the Meat Section of the Office of Food Administration, KIM Saeng Yong, spent the entire day repairing his cigarette lighter at his desk. KIM Chaeng-nok spent the entire day watching a man repairing his automobile through the window.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

"Such serious doings have been evidenced also in the office managed by PANG Yong-pil. One day recently in his office there were 41 persons absent, including the chief technicians, the chief of the Project Department, and the chief of the Personnel Section. 312 employees in this office were absent. HONG Sun-kak and five other employees left their jobs at their own will. In many other offices in Chagang province, labor discipline is loose. The reason lies in the fact that those employees who are responsible for enforcing labor discipline do not devise counter-measures because they themselves are against labor discipline."

end

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

CURRENT NORTH KOREAN PUBLICATIONS

An advertisement published in the 16 February 1953 issue of the Minchu Choson carried the following list of current NK newspapers and periodicals. This list was printed under the title, "Concerning the Subscription of Domestic Periodicals."

<u>NAME OF PUBLICATION</u> (Newspapers)	<u>FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION</u>	<u>PRICE (NK Won)</u>
Democratic Korea ( <u>Minchu Choson</u> )	Daily	120
Labor Press (Notong Sinmun)	Daily	120
Peasant Press (Nongmin Sinmun)	10 a Mo.	40
Democratic Youth (Minchu Chong Nyon)	15 a Mo.	45
Soviet News (Soviet Sinbo)	13 a Mo.	39
Fatherland Front (Chokuk Choson)	Weekly	20
Korea-Soviet Culture (Cho-so Munhwa)	Weekly	13
Teacher's Press (Kyowon Sinmun)	Weekly	12
Korea Democratic News (Choson Minbo)	20 a Mo.	60
Provincial Daily News (Kakdo Ilbo)	26 a Mo.	60
For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy! (Kongkohan Pyonghwarul Uihayo, Inmin Minchu Chuirul Uihayo!)	Weekly	20

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information



50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

SUPPLEMENT :

Minchu Choson (Democratic Korea)

18 March 1953, Wednesday, Vol. 77. No. 2236

---

17. THIRTY-SEVEN ENEMY AGENTS CAPTURED BY ONE MAN . . .

PAI Ui-gun, Chief of the Self-Defense Unit of an unnamed Ri, Koksang-gun, Hwanghae Province, captured 37 armed enemy agents, despatched 26 January 1953 into North Korea by an American espionage organization.

PAI received word that 37 enemy armed agents who were dropped from planes during the night of 26 January had gathered at the Unjin Mountain to begin their espionage actions. Thereupon, he resolved that "enemies must not be allowed the time to begin their enemy activities."

The night passed with PAI's allotting duties to the members of the Self-Defense Units, for the purpose of strengthening the defense of the Ri. After having communicated the information in his possession to the nearby police, PAI started out to round up the spies.

Finally, he and his men reached the foot of the Unjin Mountain where the agents were to have gathered. Instructing two of his men to remain at the foot of the Mountain, PAI climbed the Mountain by himself.

He found the enemies in the central part of the Mountain, as he had expected. They were in conference. A man who appeared to be the head of the group stood up and threatened him, crying, "Why have you come here, you dog? I'll kill you!"

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

PAI answered calmly: "I have come to save you. Our Army and police have surrounded you. If you kill me, you will also be killed because the report of your guns will be heard by the police. If you really want to live, surrender!"

The agent-head asked for a few minutes to confer with his cohorts.

During the negotiations between PAI and the 37 agents, PAI advised and warned them. He told them that they were rats caught in a vacuum. He explained the generosity of the policies of our government by stating many examples of the leniency of the authorities. His reasonable explanation caused them all to consider PAI's proposition, and finally they consented to surrender themselves.

PAI had all the enemy agents stand in a file and then he inspected their weapons. He gave them food which he procured from a neighboring village. After the meal, he demanded that they give up their weapons. But they cried out that they would give up their arms only after they reached the police. He warned them, "The police may shoot you if you walk out of here with weapons. Why don't you give them up? You must save your neck." After a lengthy discussion among themselves, they finally decided to yield their arms completely. The arms and equipment they surrendered to PAI among other things are : 39 rifles, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 3 radio sets, 1 generator, 4 batteries, 4 landmines, 7 sticks (cases?) of dynamite, and 21 fuses.

PAI led them to the police. After interrogation, they confessed that they were sent to North Korea by an American espionage organization to collect secret military information, to destroy military installations, to

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

slaughter our people, and to plunder the property of our people.

The brave action of PAI is now the pride of the North Koreans.  
He received all the items confiscated from the agents, and his work  
has been reported to higher authorities by the police.

FULL TRANSLATION

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

CONFIDENTIAL  
Security Information

N O R T H   K O R E A N   P R E S S   S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Hwanghae Ilbo (Hwanghae Daily)  
Date : Thursday, 21 May 1953. Vol. 119, No. 586.  
Publisher : Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee  
Place : Haeju  
Frequency : Daily  
Editor : KIM Won-son

Page 1

1. SAFEGUARDING PARTY EDUCATION IN JUNIOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS . . .

The junior Party organizations must direct their attentions toward strengthening Party loyalty and fighting ability of all their members by providing them with complete knowledge of Party ideology.

2. POLITICAL ORDERS FROM STANDING COMMITTEE OF SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY . . .

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly is to award the title of Labor Hero of the NK People's Republic, the National Flag Medal, and the Gold Star Medal (hammer & sickle) to CHO Pyong-hui, an engineer in the Ministry of Railroads who has accomplished heroic deeds in keeping wartime transportation moving smoothly.

Pyongyang  
8 May 1953

by KIM Tu-pong, chairman  
Standing Committee, Supreme  
People's Assembly  
and KANG Yang-uk, chief clerk, same committee

3. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NK PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .

May 18 -- During the last day, our units in the central front killed 250 soldiers of two enemy battalions which were repelled at Kwaho-ri. We annihilated two companies of the 60th regiment, 20th division, ROK army, at the front east of Pyonam-tong. Two enemy planes were shot down in combat and four others were destroyed by our anti-aircraft units.

4. PEOPLE'S INDIGNATION TOWARD BRUTALITIES OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS . . .

The unthinkable cruel actions of enemy planes are the target of the anger and hatred of the NK people. HAN Tak-o, chief of the Agriculture Office of the Provincial People's Committee, said that our farmers and loaders must increase our alertness against enemies who are trying to starve us by bombing the water reservoirs and power-houses.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Security Information

CONFIDENTIAL  
Security Information

5. PRODUCTION INCREASES DUE TO GREATER MACHINE MOBILITY (?) . . .

Workers under the direction of CHOI Ung-son are fighting to increase production by enlarging machine mobility, and with good results. (Machine mobility is unexplained. -- Ed.)

6. STORE CLERKS BECOME COURTEOUS, KIND . . .

At stores of the Consumers' Cooperative Society under the direction of MUN Ma-ken, the salesclerks are increasing sales by their sacrificial efforts and courtesy.

Page 2

- oOo -

7. EFFORTS TO RAISE TEACHING LEVEL OF COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEES . . .

In the Kuncheon County Party Committee, efforts are being made to raise the teaching (education?) level of the leaders, many of whom have been recently employed. The county party committees cannot overlook the importance of the political working ability of their leaders.

8. DUTIES OF PARTY AGITATORS DURING THE SOWING SEASON . . .

In the battle to increase harvests, agitators play an important role. The Office of Democratic Propaganda is doing its best to teach inexperienced agitators. By sending them among the farmers and making them work side by side with the farmers, we can produce great results in this year's harvest. We must employ the experience we gained during last spring's sowing season.

by KIM Hyon-song, chief,  
Democratic Propaganda Office  
Pyoksan village, Chaeryong county

9. VOICE OF THE PEOPLE . . .

We are receiving more food now than in peacetime. But the distribution station at Taetan is always a week late in giving us food. This is due to the weak insensibilities of the workers at the station.

by YUN Yong-pom,  
Taetan-up, Taetan county

Page 1

- oOo -

10. GREAT PROGRESS IN TRANS-PLANTING YUK-SANG PLANTS . . .

Farmers in Kwanochong village, Songha county have finished plowing their rice fields and are beginning to transplant. They are paying great attention to the Yuk-sang-mo (dry) method of trans-planting.

11. TRANS-PLANTING OF WATER RICE PLANTS . . .

With last year's experience in the new method of trans-planting, farmer YI Chang-ken is teaching his neighbors. They are working hard to finish the trans-planting by the end of May. (WITH PICTURE OF THREE WOMEN FARMERS.)

CONFIDENTIAL  
Security Information

CONFIDENTIAL  
Security Information

12. CULTIVATION OF MILLET FIELDS COMPLETED . . .

Farmers of Tohwa-tong, Chawli village, Suan county, have finished the cultivation of their millet fields. It was done by competition among groups.

13. WOMAN CAPTURES THREE SECRET AGENTS . . .

YO In-sun, a woman member of a Self-Defense Corps unit, noticed three strangers. Finding them suspicious, she notified a police station. She was rewarded by seeing the three men arrested as enemy secret agents.

14. WHOLE WORLD AWAITS DECISION OF WASHINGTON ABOUT TRUCE . . .

Washington now faces a dilemma because of world pressure for a truce. She maintains her vile desire to enslave the world by enlarging the war in Asia. Last year they withdrew from the truce talks, blaming us for inhuman treatment of their PW's. Now, unable to resist world pressure, they have come to the talks again.

Page 4

- c00 -

15. WORLD OPINION DEMANDS A TRUCE . . .

(a) Selwyn Lloyd (British Minister of State in the Foreign Office. -- Ed.) supports the Chinese-NK truce proposals in his address to Commons.

(b) Canadian and Swedish newspapers are discontent about American truce proposals. They prefer the Chinese-NK proposals.

(c) A New Delhi newspaper blames American imperialists for their brutal bombing of northeast China.

16. REPLY OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TO PEACE MEETING INVITATION . . .

We welcome the peace meeting among the five big nations. We always believe that world problems can be solved by peaceful means.

17. BRILLIANT RESULTS OF SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CHINESE LABOR UNIONS . . .

Seventh annual national convention of Chinese labor unions ended 11 May, after 10 days of discussions. There were 813 representatives of 12 million laborers and representatives of 20 nations present. Purpose of the convention was to lead all laborers under the guidance of MAO and the Party toward the industrialization of China.

end

CONFIDENTIAL  
Security Information



50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

N O R T H   K O R E A N   P R E S S   S U M M A R Y

Newspaper: Hwanghae Ilbo (Hwanghae Daily News)  
 Date : 24 May 1953, Sunday Vol. 122, No. 589  
 Publisher: Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee  
 Place : Haeju City, Hwanghae Province  
 Frequency : Daily  
 Editor : KIM Won-son

---

Page 1

1. LET US HEIGHTEN ALERTNESS AGAINST THE ENEMY!

In order to conceal their military and moral defeats, the American imperialists are using every imaginable means to harass us. One of their principal means is the dispatching of terrorist spies to our land. We have already proven what the alertness of our people can do to stop these terrorists. It is apparent, however, that our vigilance is lax in many sectors. The complete annihilation of enemy spies can be achieved only by constant watchfulness of all our people.

2. COMMUNIQUE FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NKPA. . .

21 May: No change in the front line. Enemy planes (B-29's) bombed our peaceful residential areas with more than 600 bombs. We shot down one enemy plane.

3. LET US REVENGE OURSELVES FOR BRUTAL AMERICAN BOMBINGS. . .

The Farmers of Changpung-gun met on 22 May to protest against the bombing by American planes of our water facilities and other peaceful areas. Many farmers vowed that they will seek revenge for this destruction by devoting all their energies to increasing their harvests.

4. WEEDING SHOULD BE FINISHED BY 18 MAY. . .

The farmers of Anak-gun finished weeding their plants on 18 May in an effort to increase their harvest. Weeding should be accomplished early for the sake of Party and country.

5. WEAVER'S PRODUCTION INCREASES. . .

HWANG Kum-nyo, a weaver, has increased her production efficiency through advanced education, ingenuity, and hard work.

6. SALESMEN INCREASE THEIR PROCEEDS. . .

The salesmen in a nationalized store are increasing their sales by carrying their merchandise to those who need them.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

Page 2

7. INDIVIDUALISM IS TYPICAL OF BUREAUCRACY. . .

There are still remnants in our Party of feudalistic and bourgeois ideas. Some of our leaders are inclined toward personal glory, the results of which may be anti-revolutionary and contrary to the work of the Party. Such men may even consolidate into a sectarian group. To prevent these unfortunate possibilities, we must strengthen Party loyalty. Among these bureaucrats, we can name YI Kyong-ryong, who was recently dismissed from the Party. He was formerly the Chief of the Office of Industry in the Hwanghae-do People's Committee.

8. WHOLE WORLD WATCHES AMERICAN ACTIONS AT TRUCE MEETINGS. . .

The Americans have rejected our proposal of 7 May, which even capitalistic nations found reasonable. The Americans have put forth outrageous proposals which are supported only by the Syngman Rhee regime. They want to make our POW's slaves to RHEE and CHIANG. We demand a more sincere attitude on the part of Harrison at the coming meeting of 25 May.

9. LECTURES FOR THE MASSES ARE EFFECTIVE, ENLIGHTENING. . .

The Department of Culture and Propaganda of the Koksang-gun People's Committee is doing an effective job in sponsoring lectures for the masses on what our Party and government have done in behalf of the people and what the people in turn must do to win the war.

Page 3

10. TRANSPLANTING COMPETITION NOW IN PROGRESS. . .

The farmers of Hwanghae Province are now working hard to complete the transplanting of their crops. YU Man-ok, who has been awarded the Medal of National Flag, Class I, is guiding the farmers. (PHOTO: Four women farmers are busy in the transplanting competition.)

11. PREPARATION FOR CELEBRATION OF 1 JUNE. . .

International Children's Day, 1 June, is drawing near. The people in every city and village in this Province are busy preparing for the big celebration.

12. U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HELPS HINDER TRUCE AGREEMENT. . .

The statement of the American State Department, made on 15 May, supports the policy which hinders truce agreement. Pressed by world opinion, the Americans have assumed an outward appearance of compromise toward our proposals. But in fact, the statement is only another false American action which shows the lack of the Americans' desire for a truce in Korea.

13. RUSSIA ASSISTS CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. . .

The Chinese people are rapidly learning the Russian advanced scientific and industrial techniques. Soviet Russia is sending both men and materials to help build a new, industrial China. Russian contributions to the machine industry and railroad construction in China have been remarkable.

end

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

N O R T H   K O R E A N   P R E S S   S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Nongmin Sinmun (Farmers' Press)  
Date : Friday, 15 May 1953. No. 1,581  
Publisher : Central Committee of NK Farmers' League  
Place : Pyongyang  
Frequency : Approximately every third day  
Editor : Editorial Section of the Farmers' Press Service

---

Page 1

1. LET US HELP POOR FARMERS . . .

It is regrettable that there are many thoughtless people who forget the policy of the Party and the government to aid poor farmers, thus neglecting the spirit of mutual help. To help poor farmers increase their production means eventually to increase national profit.

2. TO THE PEACE DEFENSE COMMITTEE IN PARIS:

To Frederic Joliot-Curie, and all other members of the committee --  
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea acknowledges receipt of the Committee's message on peace, dated December, 1952. All of the NK people appeal for a world peace pact among the Big Five Powers.

by KIM Il-sung  
11 May 1953

3. NEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE . . .

No ground action at the front between 10 and 12 May. 5 enemy planes were shot down on 11 and 12 May.

- oOo -

Page 2

PEOPLE BUSY AGAIN OBTAINING RICE-SEEDS . . .

Farm leaders of Taesong ri, in an unnamed county in Pyongnam province have adopted the dry-field system of rice planting and have

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

increased their production by 170 per cent. However, the seeds did not sprout until the end of April, due to the lack of proper care. The surprised farmers are now busy again obtaining seeds out-of-season planting. These farmers must not make this kind of mistake again.  
by PAK Chong-suk

5. CULTIVATION OF RICE FIELDS . . .

Farmers, including women, in an unnamed ri, in Munchon county finished their planting before any other village. They are now busy cultivating their rice fields. They are working even at night by moonlight in order to complete cultivation by May 20 so that they can start transplanting.  
(WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF A COW PLOWING A RICE FIELD.)

6. BEAUTIFUL ACTS OF GENEROSITY . . .

IM To-kyong in an unnamed ri in Sunchon county, Pyongnam province, has been praised for his numerous acts of generosity. He donated five bags of seeds to 15 needy families in the village and gave a hog to each of 8 poor villagers.

by HAN Chong-kyu

7. ACTIVITIES OF FARM COOPERATION TEAMS . . .

Seven thousand four hundred soldiers and students, including 3,500 laborers and clerical workers, were mobilized to help farming until 20 May in Sinhung county, Hamnam province. In Hambuk province, a farm cooperation team of 124 persons helped farmers in an unnamed ri in Buryong county in the period 26 to 30 April.

- c0c -

Page 3

8. LAND RECLAMATION . . .

Farmers of an unnamed ri in Pakchon county have succeeded in reclaiming 430 Panbo (105 acres) of waste-land during this spring.

9. THE MIGHTY SOVIET ARMED FORCES GUARD WORLD PEACE . . .

The heroic Soviet Armed Forces are guarding today with all their might and the support of the people the peace of the world.  
(WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF A SOVIET SOLDIER)

10. THE MISERABLE STATUS OF FARMERS IN SOUTH KOREA . . .

Poor farmers in South Korea are starving under the worst conditions due to a bad harvest which was 50 per cent under the average. Americans and Syngman Rhee plundered 82% of total farm production.

R E S T R I C T E D  
Security Information

**R E S T R I C T E D**  
**Security Information**

Page 4

11. NEW CHINA DEVELOPS AN INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY . . .

The industrial record of China, after her heroic popular revolution has now exceeded prewar industrial production.

12. VIGOROUS STRIKES IN CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIES . . .

In the United States, 5,167 strikes occurred in 1952 involving 3,540 million workers. In England, 4.160 million workers joined strikes in 1952.

end

**R E S T R I C T E D**  
**Security Information**